THE FACTS 11th Annual "Salute to BLACK History"

The Voice Of The Black Community

THE NORTH WEST FACTS

THE NORTHWEST'S LARGEST BLACK OWNED PUBLICATION

10¢ "The Truth is Great, THE FACTS are Reality" 10¢

"FOCUS ON BLACK HISTORY"

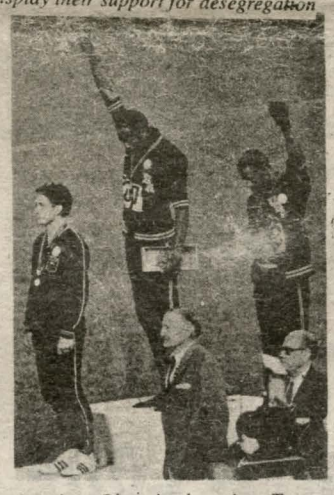
February, 1981



On August 28, 1963, nearly two hundred thousand Americans, white and black, Jew and Christian, marched in Washington, the nation's capital, to display their support for desegregation



On March 18, 1978, thousands marched in Nashville, Tennessee, in support of South African freedom fighters. The demonstrators were protesting a tennis match between American and South African players which they felt legitimated the apartheid system/UPI



American Olympic champions Tommie Smith (center) and John Carlos (right) display the black power salute at the Mexico City 1968 Olympics. The philosophy of black power, which called for community control and separatism, was rejected by many civil rights organizations/AP



(above) The attorneys who successfully argued before the United States Supreme Court in 1954 that segregated public schools were unconstitutional. Left to right: George E. C. Hayes, Washington, D.C.; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP; and James Nabrit, Jr., professor at Howard University/UPI

(top right) Ralph Bunche served as Under Secretary of the United Nations. He was the first black to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to resolve the Israeli-Egyptian conflict/UPI

(bottom right) Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem minister, community activist, and congressman, was known as "Mr. Civil Rights." As chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor he authored numerous bills beneficial to many Americans/UPI





THE BLACK EXPERIENCE IN AMERICA

Although blacks have played a significant role in this country's history since its beginnings, until very recently their contributions were largely ignored by historians, and the black man's face appeared only rarely in history books. The suppression of black history and of the blacks' enrichment of America's development came from the same mythology of racism that for so long denied black citizens justice in this society.

Only by illuminating the history of America's blacks can we eradicate the myth and distortion responsible for problems and gaps in communication that still exist. Through information comes understanding, and through understanding, friendship.

Beyond this, awareness of black history provides America with a greater truth, a fuller picture of this country's history in all its dimensions. It is time to acknowledge the positive role of blacks in our society and to appreciate and learn from contributions made in spite of the burdens of slavery and the damages wrought by discrimination. In this history of struggle and courage we are reminded of the values that have been America's strength, and we see anew that the freedom of each individual—black and white—derives from the rights accorded to all.

You will find in the following pages a pictorial and documentary summary of black history in America. It is our hope that will be used by schools and religious and community groups—and individuals.



The honorable Andrew J. Young, United States ambassador to the United Nations, in a 1977 photo. Young was formerly a civil rights activist and a Georgia congressman/

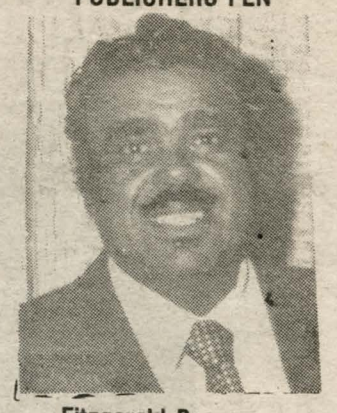


Patricia Roberts Harris, the first black woman to serve in an ambassadorial post (Luxembourg, 1965), is at present Secretary of Housing and Urban Development/



Malcolm X in 1963 addressing a national convention of the Nation of Islam. This articulate spokesman did not accept the civil rights doctrine of non-violence/

FROM THE PUBLISHERS PEN



Fitzgerald Beaver
THE FACTS Publisher

I Believe the achievements of the BLACK PEOPLE Properly Presented, Will let the world know that BLACK PEOPLE were a factor in early Human Progress, and have been important contributions to modern civilization.

HISTORY IS THE INSTRUCTOR OF THE PRESENT HISTORY IS A WARNING TO THE FUTURE

We hope that this edition will shed more light on what Black Americans have contributed to the building of America. We hope you enjoy reading this edition as much as we have enjoyed putting it together. We give special thanks to the advertisers who have cooperated with us to present to our reading audience an enlightening experience in Black History....a history which is a source of great pride to all Americans.

We join in celebration of Black History

When We Show The World Why We are Proud



THE FACTS 11th Annual
"Salute to BLACK History"

The Achievements Of Black Americans Form A Long List

FROM, "*Fitzgerald Beaver, Publisher*-

The curse of slavery mars much of Black History. It is a curse that continues to haunt Black Americans today. But long before the centuries of bondage, there was an incredibly rich history of human achievement; the five-thousand-year heritage of African culture.

White Americans have an image of Africa as simply "the dark continent;" a land of steaming jungles and black skinned headhunters. There are parts of Africa that fit this description, but other areas are strikingly different. The population of Africa is as diverse as the populations of Europe or the United States, and its cultures are as rich and varied.

The African heritage is probably the oldest on earth. Many anthropologists think that the first human beings were Africans. The earliest evidence of prehistoric man comes from a desolate region in East Africa where anthropologist Louis S. B. Leakey and his wife, working in an area called the Olduvai Gorge, uncovered human skull fragments that are more than six hundred thousand years old.

Blacks also helped build America. They dreamed its dreams, fought its wars, contributed to its greatness and, more than most Americans, felt the weight of its failures. But their greatest struggle has been against a myth-the myth of racial inferiority. This myth obscures and distorts the image of Black achievement. Today, because of Black History Weeks and Black History classes, the myth is dying. Centuries of indifference and suppression are beginning to dissolve away revealing a proud tradition that has remained invisible to many Americans both white and Black.

The names and achievements of Black Americans form a long list. America's history is young, but the history of Black achievement is old.

Today, we are living in an era that demands a unified nation if we are to continue to exist. The contribution of all Americans are needed if we are to survive.

There is strength and inspiration in Black American history: the ancient wisdom of Africa, the long Black fight against oppression, the brilliance of Black Art and science, the dignity and bravery of Black athletes and soldiers. We must acknowledge this history and the history of all Americans if we are to fulfill this nation's great potential.

You will find in the following pages a pictorial and documentary summary of black history in America. It is our hope that This Edition will be used by schools and religious and community groups—and individuals.

With the hope to make an important educational contribution to the American people with the preparation and distribution of this 14 page "Celebration Of Black History."

The Voice Of The Black Community
THE FACTS

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A Tribute to Black Americans

Three hundred and sixty-six years ago, William Tucker was born in Virginia, the first black child born in Colonial America. In 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., died after devoting his life to the advancement of his people. Both events helped shape the history of black Americans. Many others contributed to the present and the future of our great land.

Benjamin Banneker — helped plan and define the boundaries of Washington, D.C.

Crispus Attucks — first colonial to die in the Boston Massacre.

Harriet Tubman — gained fame and stature as a noted abolitionist.

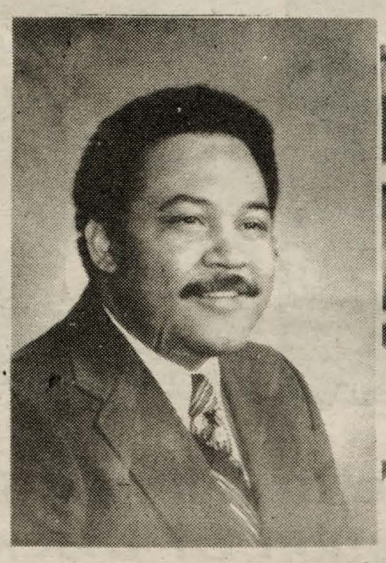
Oliver Lewis — winning jockey in first running of Kentucky Derby.

Matthew Henson — co-discoverer of the North Pole.

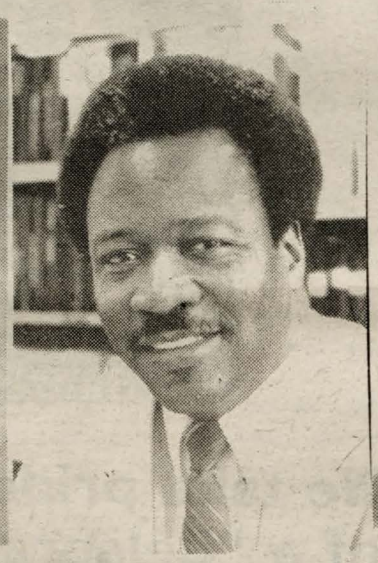
Dr. Percy Jubian — invented the process for creating cortisone.

William Bush — first representative from Thurston county to the State Legislature, 1889.

Thus, in varied paths of life, these Americans added to the quality of life in America. In the same manner, members of our black communities today are contributing to better neighborhoods and better cities. In the Washington State Employment Security Department, people from many minorities work diligently to build a better future for all of us. We are proud of our department and its staff. Here are a few of our own leaders ———



Norward Brooks
Commissioner



Clinton Petty
Deputy Assistant
Commissioner



Charlotte Beeler
Deputy Assistant
Commissioner



Floyd Richardson
Rainier Job
Service Manager



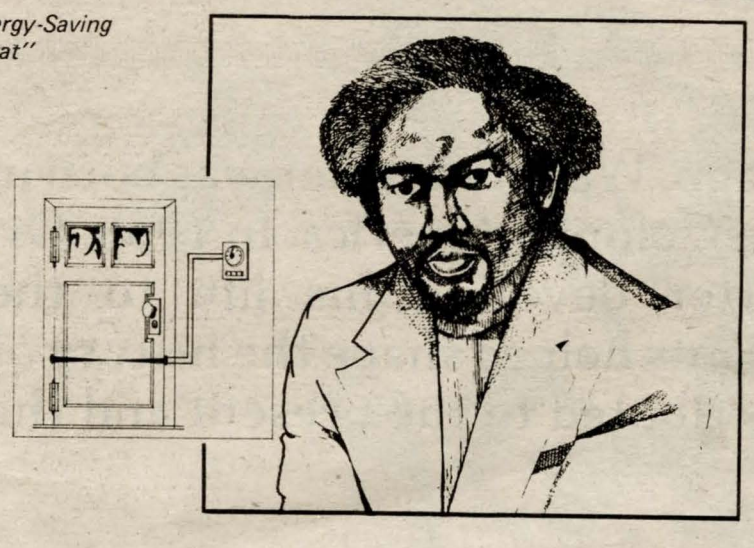
Gertrude Dupree
Community
Organization
Specialist

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department

Clarence L. Elder, 1935-

The Energy-Saving "Occustat"



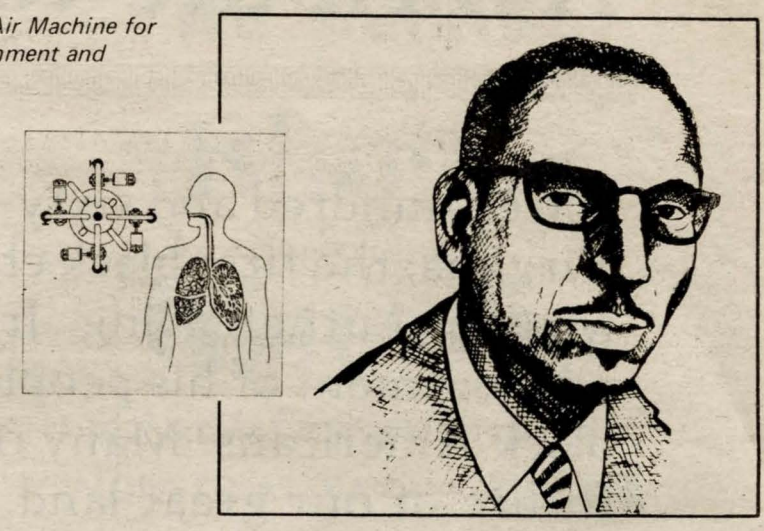
Head of his own research and development firm in Baltimore, Clarence Elder was awarded a patent in 1976 for a monitoring and control energy conservation system. His "Occustat" is designed to reduce energy waste in temporarily vacant homes and other buildings, and may be especially valuable for motels and hotels. The system consists of connecting each energy unit to an electronic beam attached to the building entrance to monitor incoming and outgoing occupants. When the house or apartment is empty of people, the beam sets the Occustat system into motion, reducing energy demand and achieving energy savings up to 30 percent.

Elder and his associates also have developed other systems and devices for which they have received 12 U.S. and foreign patents, trademarks and copyrights.

Born in Georgia, and graduated from Morgan State College, Elder was awarded a plaque at the New York International Patent Exposition in 1969 for "Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Electronics."

Rufus Stokes, 1924-

Clean Air Machine for Environment and Health



Rufus Stokes' concern for cleaner air for all Americans caused him to focus his research on developing air filtration equipment. Born in Alabama, Stokes later moved to Illinois where he worked as a machinist for an incinerator company. In 1968, he was granted a patent on an air-purification device to reduce to a safe level the gases and ash from furnace and powerplant smoke; the filtered smoke also became nearly invisible.

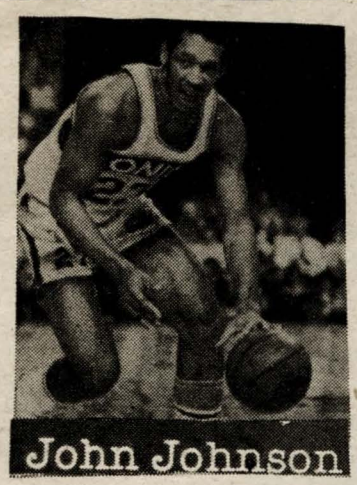
Stokes has tested and demonstrated several models of his "clean air machine" in Chicago and elsewhere to show that it may be used in many ways. His system is intended, not only to help people with respiratory problems, but to benefit plants and animals as well; a side effect of the filtered air is the improvement in the appearance and durability of objects such as cars and buildings that are usually exposed to outdoor pollution for lengthy periods.

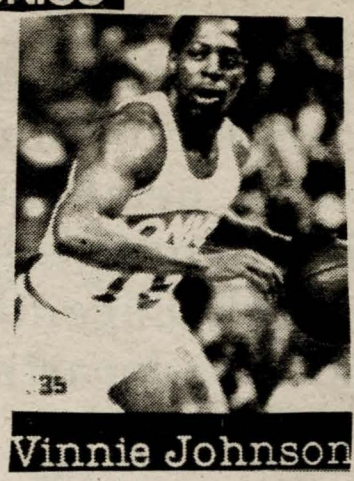
THIS PAGE OF BLACK HISTORY PRESENTED BY

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SAFECO

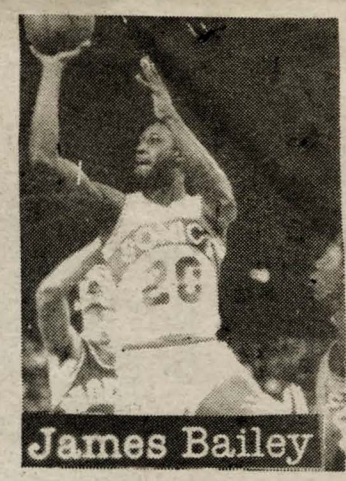
SEATTLE SUPERSONICS A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY


John Johnson

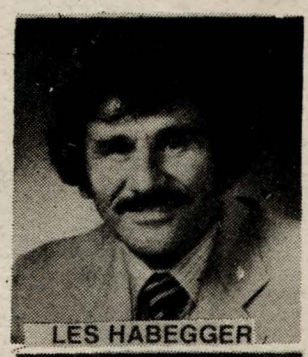

Vinnie Johnson


Fred Brown


Jack Sikma

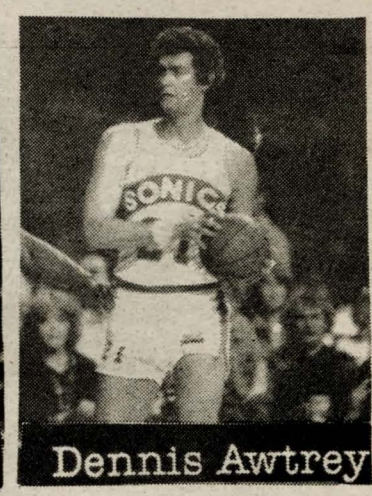

James Bailey

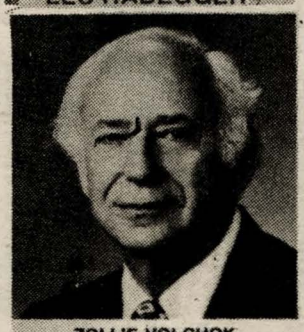

Paul Westphal

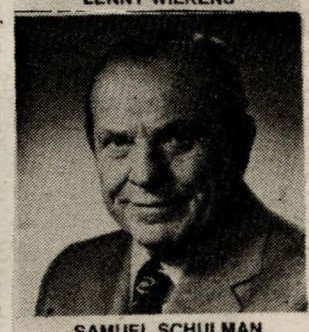

LES HABEGGER

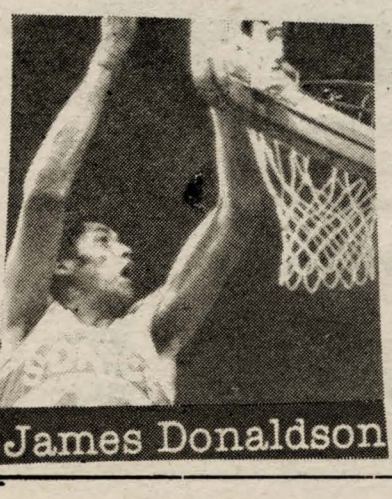

LENNY WILKENS


Bill Hanzlik


Dennis Awtrey


ZOLLIE VOLCHOK


SAMUEL SCHULMAN


James Donaldson


DAVE WATKINS


NANCY WELTS

We take pride in being a part of a "Celebration Of Black History."

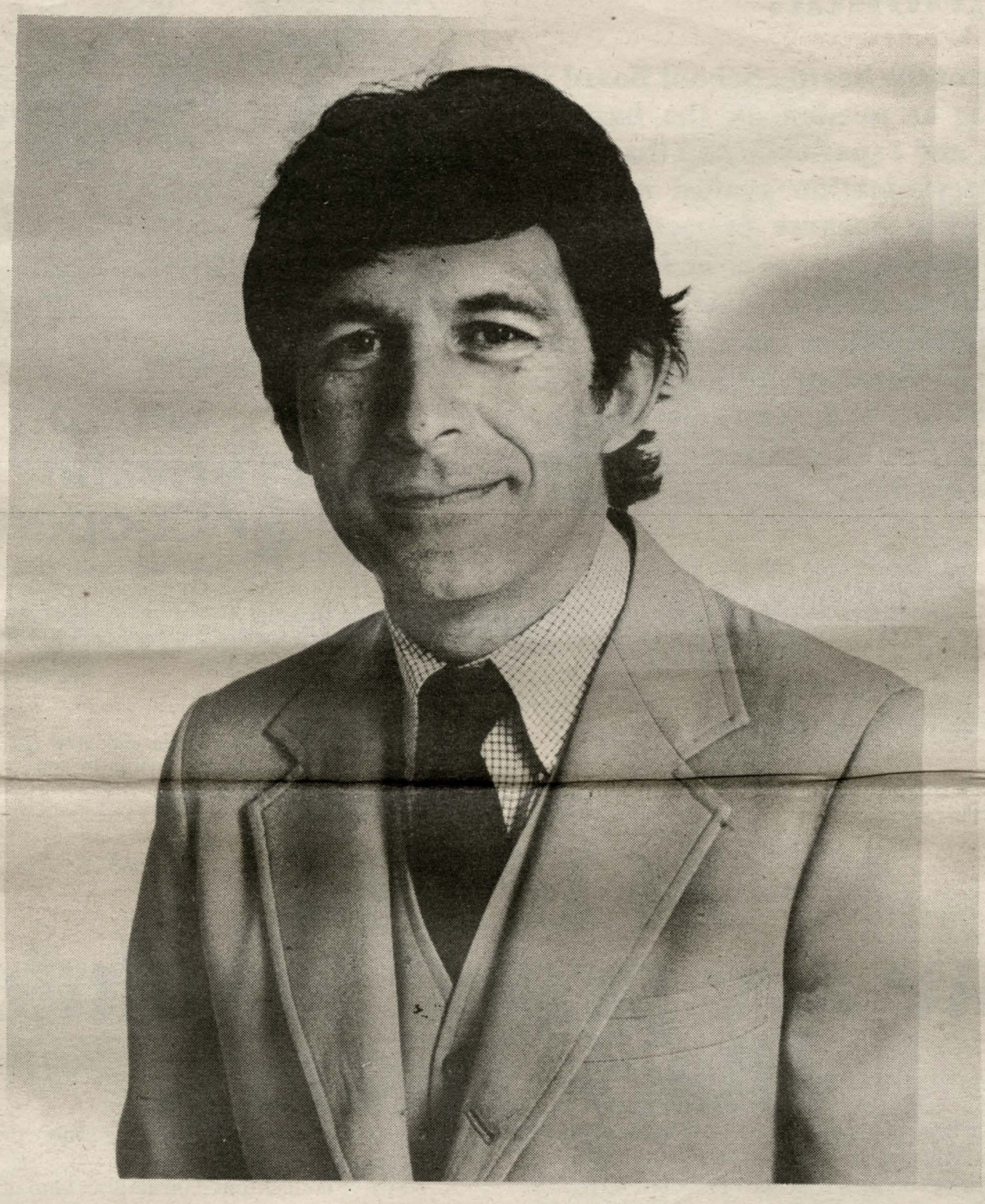
SEATTLE SUPERSONICS

WE SALUTE BLACK HISTORY

CITY OF SEATTLE

Charles Royer, Mayor

Understanding the present means understanding the past -- the rich history made up of many cultural heritages and many outstanding individual achievements. The more we learn about those heritages and achievements, the more we will know about ourselves, our neighbors, and our world.



Charles Royer, Mayor

AS WE OBSERVE BLACK HISTORY MONTH . . .

the City of Seattle salutes the great contributions Black leaders, educators, scientists, and thinkers have made to our past and present.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
ARTS COMMISSION
BOARD OF ETHICS
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF CABLE COMMUNICATIONS
CITIZENS SERVICE BUREAU
CITY LIGHT
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
COMPTROLLER
DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION & LAND USE
ENERGY OFFICE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
FIRE DEPARTMENT
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
HEARING EXAMINER
HUMAN RESOURCES
HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
LAW DEPARTMENT
LEGISLATIVE
LICENSES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS
MAYOR'S OFFICE
MUNICIPAL COURTS
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET
OFFICE OF POLICY & EVALUATION
OFFICE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC LIBRARY
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PURCHASING DEPARTMENT
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SEATTLE CENTER
TREASURER
WATER DEPARTMENT

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We Salute Black History

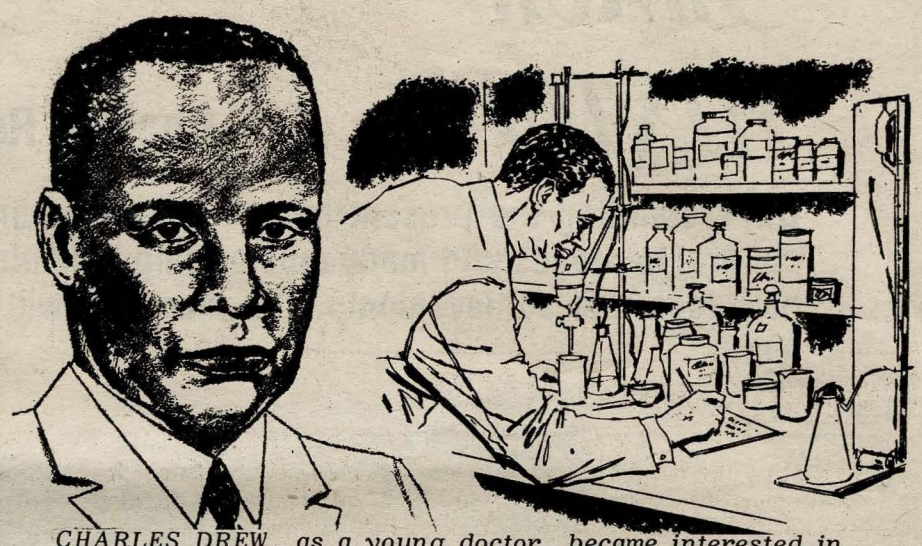
Seattle Public Schools Salute Black History Month!

"It is the policy of the Seattle School Board to elect employees as needed on the basis of merit, training, and experience and that there shall be no discrimination against any employee or applicant because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, or handicap, except as may be permited to meet a bonafide occupational qualification and the district shall comply with State or National laws as may pertain thereto. This policy also shall be extended to apply to all contractors or vendors serving the district."

DR. DAVID L. MOBERLY
Superintendent
Seattle Public Schools

CHARLES RICHARD DREW

WHO MADE THE IDEA OF A BLOOD BANK POSSIBLE?



CHARLES DREW, as a young doctor, became interested in blood & began to think of ways to collect & store blood. Dr. Drew thought of a way--The plasma could be changed to dry powder--blood could then be kept much longer than whole blood and stored & send long distances. As Dr. Drew worked with blood he learned that skin color had nothing to do with blood and proved that all men are alike under their skin. Later Dr. Drew thought of starting a blood bank and is known as the "Father of the Blood Bank."

...This piece of Black History is brought to you by.

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of Puget Sound

Central Hospital & Speciality Center
200 15th Avenue E.
Seattle, WA 98112
Phone: 326-6262

Madrona Medical Center
34th & East Union
Seattle, WA 98122
Phone: 326-6633

Providing comprehensive, prepaid medical care for 280,000 people in the Puget Sound area.

At ELDEC, we are proud to salute Black History.

Our own history of rapid growth and quality products has defined what we are today, a $50-million electronics firm that thrives on the challenge of modern aerospace.

In fact, in our 24-year existence, we've become a fixture in the aerospace field because our reputation for an innovative, energetic approach has built up over the years. Today, virtually no aircraft in the free world can leave the ground without ELDEC components.

We're big and getting bigger because of our dynamic workforce. Our enterprising employees have spurred our success and made ELDEC a source of unlimited opportunity.

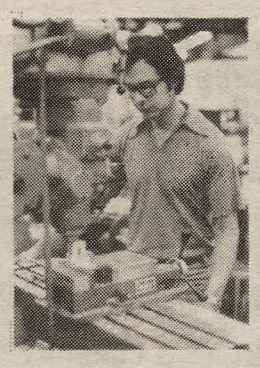
So we've concentrated on another kind of history. Career history.

We want our employees to move up with us. As we've built a strong reputation, they've built fast-moving careers. The jobs they took when they started with ELDEC are today's history.

So to Black History Week, the commemoration of centuries of achievement and moving up, ELDEC offers its salute.

Max E. Gellert
MAX E. GELLERT
President





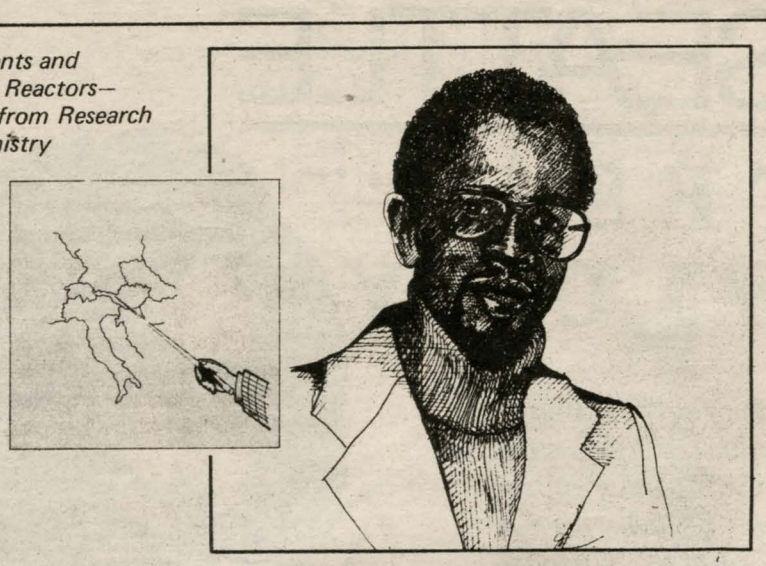


Build your career on something solid.

ELDEC

ELDEC Corporation (Employment Department) 16700 13th Avenue West Lynnwood, Washington 98036 (206) 743-1313 **An EEO/AA Employer**

Propellants and Nuclear Reactors— Energy from Research in Chemistry



Donald Cotton, 1939 -

Donald Cotton, the technical lead for nuclear chemistry research and development at the Department of Energy, plans, manages, and evaluates research and development on reactor materials and chemistry carried out in DOE national laboratories. He identifies the breeder reactor needs of less-developed nations -an assignment which has taken him to several European states.

Dr. Cotton first worked as a physical chemist at the Naval Propellant Plant at Indian Head, Maryland. From there he moved to the Marine Engineering Laboratory in Annapolis where he worked on the combustion of hydrocarbon fuels and invented a microwave absorption technique for measuring solid propellant burning rates. Later he researched liquid state chemistry and liquid gas propellants.

His career extended beyond the laboratory. For 2 years Cotton was science editor for Libratterian Books, presenting scientific and technical subjects to lay readers.

Cotton's degrees in physical chemistry include an M.S. from Yale University and a Ph.D from Howard. He has lectured at universities in Africa and South America, has patents to his credit, and has written many scientific papers.

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HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT:

-SAM SMITH-

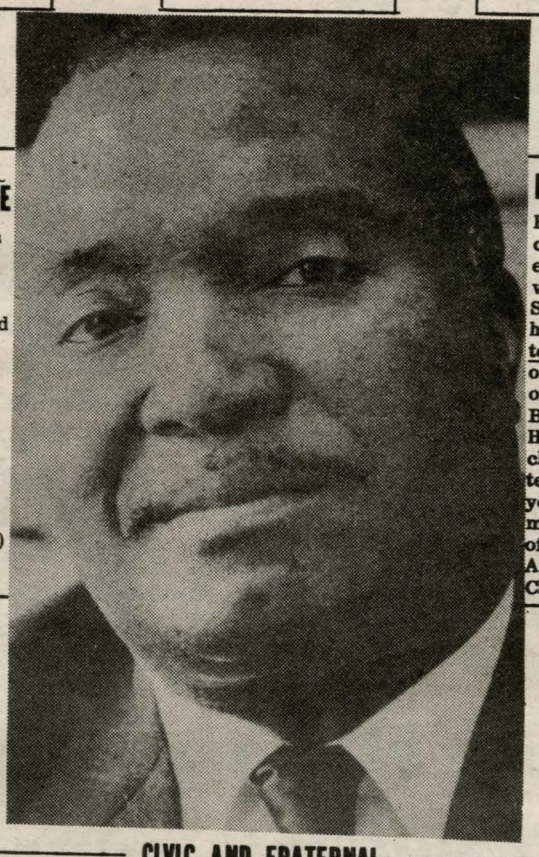
FIRST BLACK ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL IN SEATTLE

FIRST BLACK PRESIDENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL

SERVED FIVE (5) TERMS IN THE STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FATHER OF SIX CHILDREN

MARRIED 34 YEARS



PUBLIC SERVICE

SAM SMITH was first elected to public office in 1958. He has continuously held office since that time. He is completing his 14th. year term in the City Council.

23 years of public service--longer than any other black.)

RELIGIOUS WORK

His work in the church has matched his public service. SAM SMITH is serving his 21 st. term as President of the Brotherhood of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. He has been a church school teacher for 25 years and past member, Board of Managers, American Baptist Churches, U.S.A.

CIVIC AND FRATERNAL

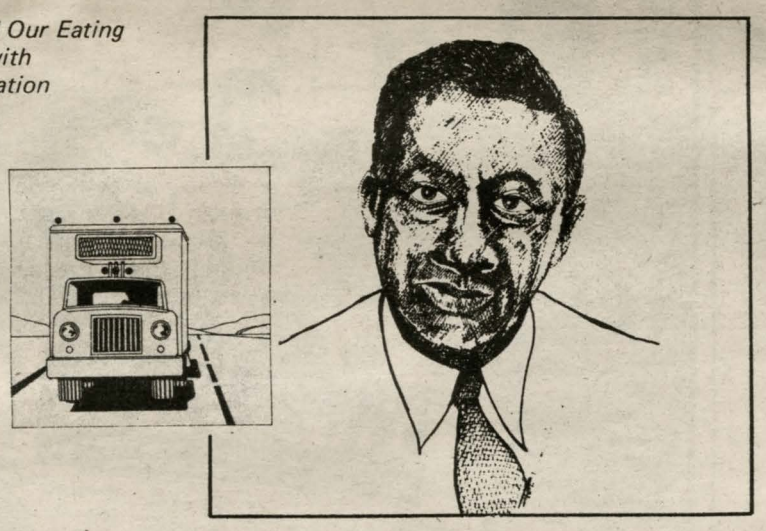
SAM SMITH is a winner of the Seattle Urban League Annual Award, a 33rd degree Mason, Prince Hall Affiliate, recipient of the Community Service Award, Central Area Jaycees Honoree, holder of special citations from the YMCA, Civitan Club, Kiwanis and Minority Business Enterprise groups. He was given the Leadership and Service Award by his church.....SAM SMITH has been busy making little bits of history in our city.

PRINCE HALL SCOTTISH RITE ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

THE D.A.R. MEDAL OF HONOR

Frederick M. Jones, 1892-1961

Changed Our Eating Habits with Refrigeration

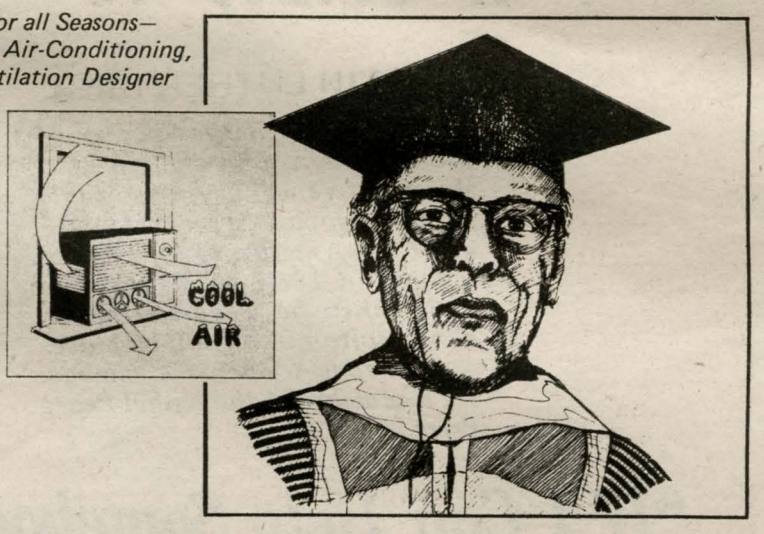


Frederick M. Jones held more than 60 patents in a variety of fields, but refrigeration was his specialization. In 1935, he invented the first automatic refrigeration system for long-haul trucks. Later, the system was adapted to a variety of other carriers, including ships and railway cars. His invention eliminated the problem of food spoilage and changed America's eating habits. In addition, Jones developed an air-conditioning unit for military field hospitals, a portable x-ray machine, and a refrigerator for military field kitchens.

Born in Ohio, Jones served in France during World War I. After the war, he worked as a garage mechanic and, from the knowledge gained in this early experience, developed a self-starting gasoline motor. In the late 1920's, Jones designed a series of devices for the growing movie industry, adapting silent movie projectors to accommodate talking films, and developing the box-office equipment that delivers tickets and spills out change.

David Crosthwait, 1891 - 1976

A Man for all Seasons— Heating, Air-Conditioning, and Ventilation Designer



For his outstanding contributions to engineering technology, David Crosthwait was awarded an honorary doctoral degree in 1975 from Purdue University, the same school that had awarded him a B.S. in mechanical engineering 62 years earlier. In the years between, he had received 34 U.S. patents and 80 foreign patents relating to the design, installation, testing, and servicing of powerplants and heating and ventilating systems.

Crosthwait worked for the Dunham Company of Chicago during much of his career and headed its research laboratory in Marshalltown, Iowa. Later he served as technical advisor to the company.

An authority on heat transfer, ventilation, and air conditioning, Crosthwait invented several new systems. He developed the control systems and the variable vacuum system of heating for major buildings including Rockefeller Center in New York City. His writings included a manual on heating and cooling with water and guides, standards and codes dealing with heating ventilation, refrigeration, and air conditioning.

After retiring from industry in 1969, Crosthwait contined to share his knowledge by teaching a course on steam heating theory and controls at Purdue.

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PORT OF SEATTLE

SALUTES BLACK HISTORY



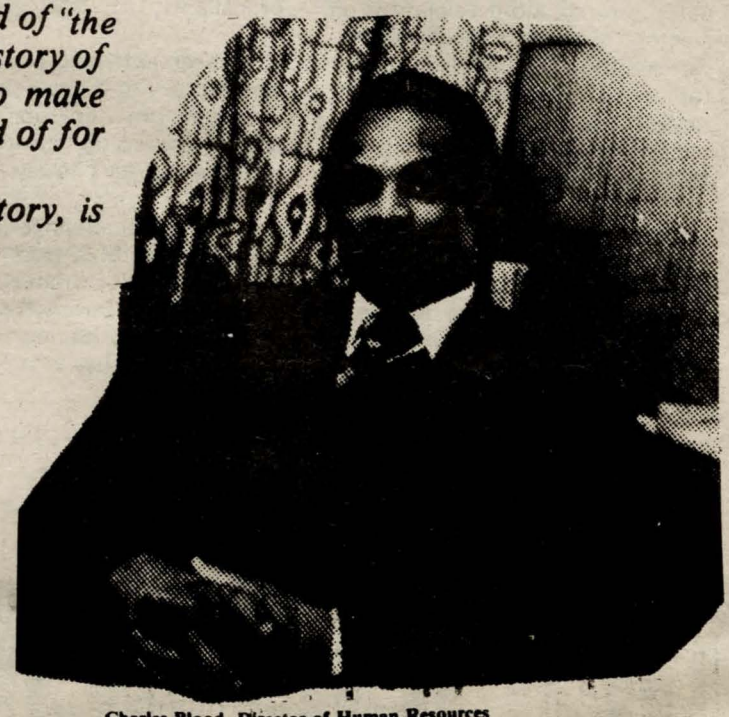
Richard Jones, Staff Attorney

Local leaders such as George Washington Bush, founder of Centralia, Washington, George Washington Bush, co-founder of the Puget Sound territory, Sam Smith, former President of Seattle City Council, Winifred Duncan Hopkins, Chairperson of the Washington State Human Rights Commission and many other people of color have contributed to this area and this country. Black History is, in fact, American History; to truly understand the development of the land of "the free" one must know and realize the history of those who've had to struggle most to make America free for all Americans; instead of for just a select few.

To deprive Black people of their history, is to deny America a portion of its past.



Joan Williams, Training Officer



Charles Blood, Director of Human Resources

Black History week is a time when this country pauses.

Port of Seattle

A Salute To

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Martin Luther King, founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was responsible for the non-violent protest movement in America. From Birmingham in 1954 to Memphis in 1968 when he was assassinated, King epitomized non-violence as a means to achieve change. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963.

"If I Can Help Somebody"

Yes, if you want to, say that I was a drum major. Say that I was a drum major for Justice. Say that I was a drum major for peace. I was a drum major for righteousness.

And all of the other shallow things will not matter.

I don't have any money to leave behind. I won't have the fine and luxurious things of life to leave behind. But I just want to leave a committed life behind.

And that is all I want to say. If I can help somebody as I pass along, if I can cheer somebody with a song; if I can show somebody he's traveling wrong, then my living will not be in vain.

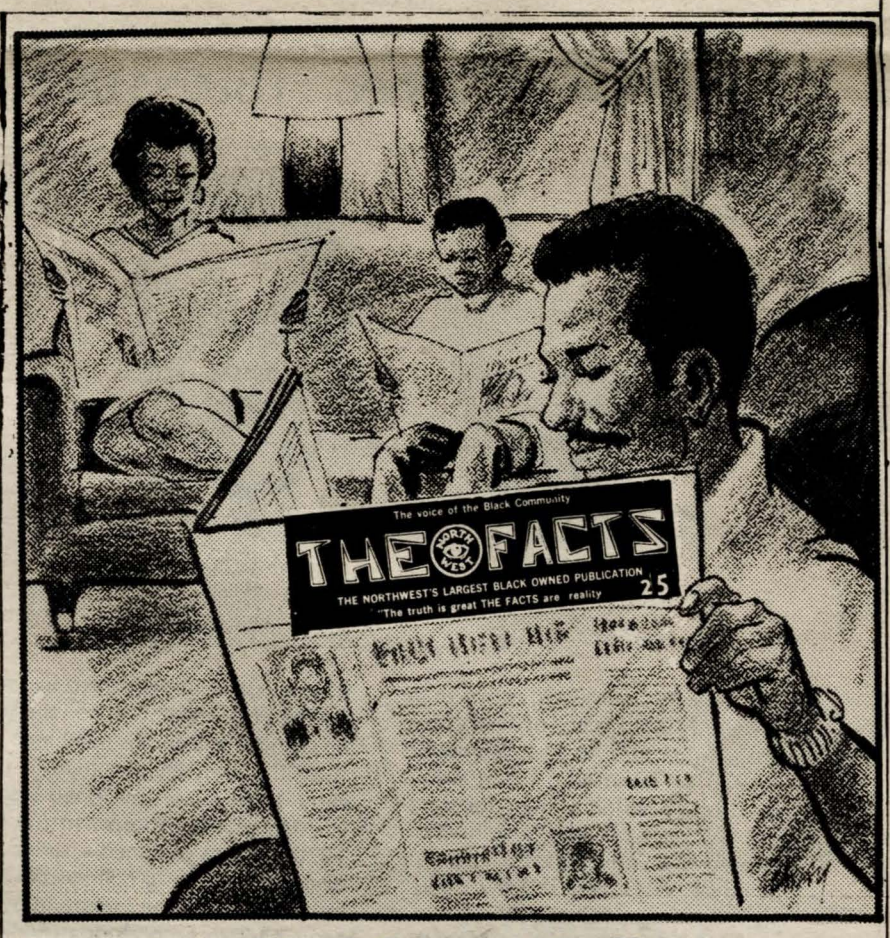
If I can do my duty as a christian ought.
If I can bring salvation to a world once wrought.
If I can spread the messages as the master taught.
Then my living will not be in vain.

- Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., February, 1968

We take pride in being a part of a "Salute To Black History."

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Cigar puffing Charlie Sifford

became the first black golfer to win a major open by taking the Long Beach Open in 1957. Sifford was the first of modern day black golfers on pro circuit. He still competes in tournaments.

We salute Black History

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Providence Medical Center

SALUTES -- DR. DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS

First surgeon to operate on the human heart.



As a boy in the 1860's Daniel Williams dreamed of a career in medicine. His father encouraged him to attend school between long hours of working as a barber and a shoemaker. He read every book he could find.

Williams graduated from Chicago Medical College in 1883 when doctors were just beginning to perform operations to repair injured parts of the human body. Dr. Williams continued his studies and became a suregon. In 1891 he established Provident Hospital in Chicago. Dr. Williams performed the first heart surgery there in 1893.

A man was brought to the hospital with knife wounds near his heart. Dr. Williams knew the man had no chance of recovery unless the damaged heart could be repaired. Skeptical doctors and nurses crowded into the small room to watch as Dr. Williams opened the chest and operated on the man's heart. The surgeon had only his skills to depend on; he worked without modern drugs and equipment - no lights, no anesthesia, no blood transfusions, no x-rays, no monitors. Still, this first heart surgery was successful. The patient recovered and was sent home after a few weeks rest.

Providence Medical Center salutes Dr. Daniel Hale Williams and his contribution to medicine and health. Providence is proud to carry on his work in heart surgery.

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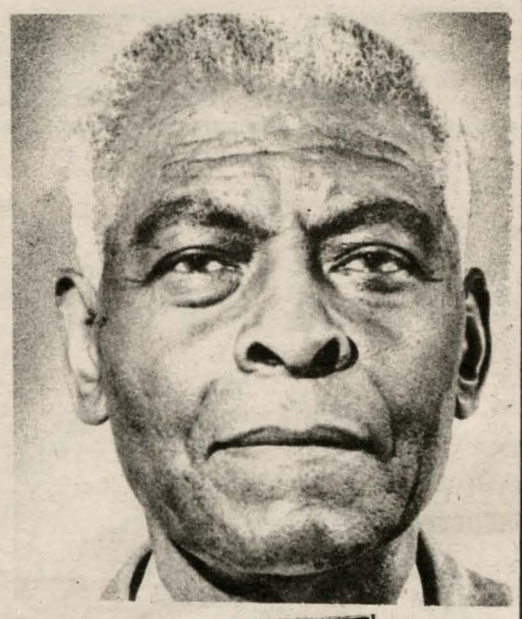
It means, when they get sick, they won't have crushing medical bills to add to the pain. And, when they need care, they can get it from their own doctor and hospital.

At King County Medical, we think that's very important.

Because we can't keep you from getting sick from illness. But we'll do everything we can so you don't get sick with worry.

BENJAMIN E. MAYS

President Emeritus, Morehouse College



Few men can command the almost universal respect and acclaim that Dr. Benjamin Mays does.

For 27 years the President of Morehouse College, Dr. Mays guided the college's growth, fought for ever larger endowments, and ultimately saw Morehouse awarded a charter from Phi Beta Kappa.

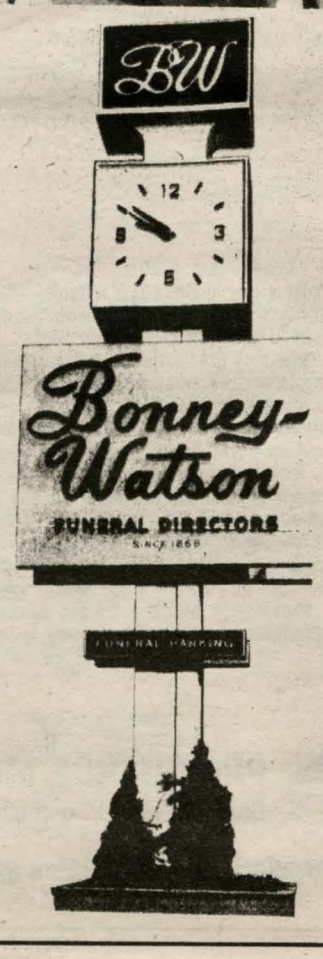
Dr. Mays received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago. His first career position was on the Morehouse faculty, where he was a mathematics teacher. He then taught English at State College, Orangeburg, S.C. Later he was appointed Executive Secretary of the Tampa Urban League. In 1934 Dr. Mays became Dean of the School of Religion, Howard University, a position he held until assuming the Presidency of Morehouse.

Among his many distinctions, Dr. Mays has received a host of honorary doctorates. He is a past President of the United Negro College Fund and a member of advisory councils to the United Nations and the Peace Corps. He is credited with influencing the lives of both Dr. Martin Luther King and Whitney Young Jr., and delivered the eulogies at the funerals of these Black leaders.

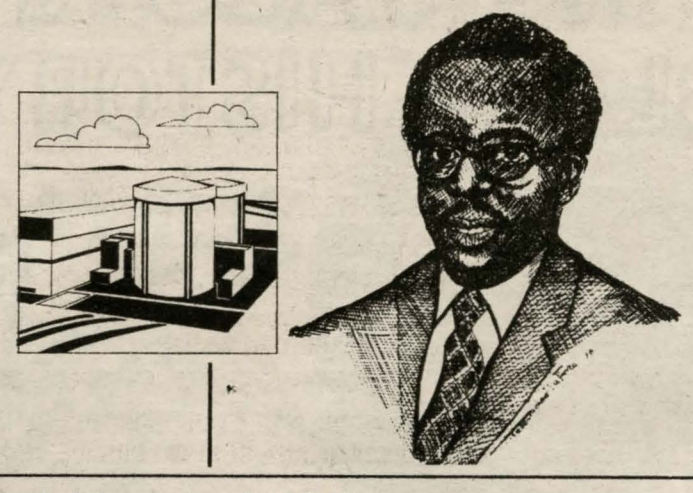
Although "officially" retired, Dr. Mays continues to contribute, having started his second term as President of the Atlanta Board of Education.

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Nuclear Electric Power



Cordell Reed, 1938-

Cordell Reed, Assistant Vice President of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, is in charge of nuclear licensing and environmental activities.

Reed has been with the company since 1960, starting as an engineer assigned to the design, construction and operation of coal-fired generating stations. In 1967, he transferred to the nuclear division, with the task of developing more efficient and productive powerplants. In 1975, Reed was appointed manager of the nuclear engineering department, where he headed a group of 75 engineers who were responsible for the engineering design of all nuclear projects. In this period, Commonwealth became the Nation's leading nuclear utility; currently the company has seven nuclear power plants in operation capable of producing more than 5,400,000 kilowatts of electricity, and is constructing additional units with a capacity of 6,600,000 kilowatts.

A native of Chicago, Reed holds a masters degree in engineering from the University of Illinois.

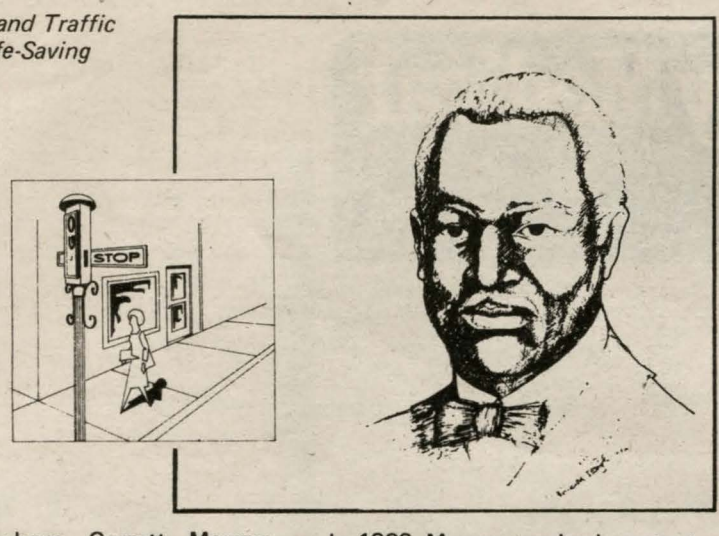
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Garrett A. Morgan, 1877-1963

Gas Masks and Traffic Signals—Life-Saving Inventions

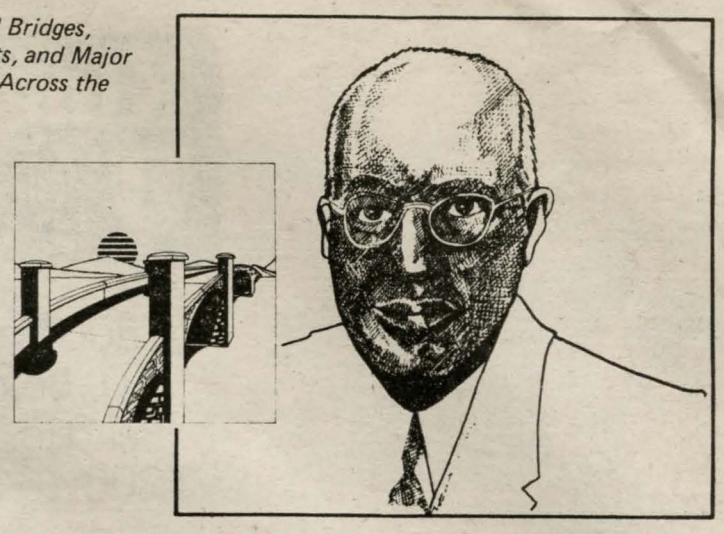


Kentucky-born Garrett Morgan received wide recognition for his outstanding contributions to public safety. Firemen in many cities in the early 1900's wore the safety helmet and gas mask that he invented, and for which he was awarded a gold medal at the Second International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation in New York in 1914. Two years later, he himself used the mask to rescue men trapped by a gas explosion in a tunnel being constructed under Lake Erie. Following the disaster which took 21 lives, the City of Cleveland honored him with a gold medal for his heroic efforts.

In 1923, Morgan received a patent for his new concept—a traffic signal to regulate vehicle movement in city areas. "Stop" and "Go" signs were systematically raised and lowered at intersections to bring order out of chaos and improve traffic safety. Some years later, after he had sold his design to the General Electric Company, Morgan's device was replaced with the light signal in use today.

Archie Alexander, 1888-1958

Engineered Bridges, Powerplants, and Major Structures Across the Nation



Archie Alexander, a design and construction engineer, left his stamp on the landscape of America by building bridges, freeways, airfields, railroad trestles and powerplants.

Born in Iowa, Alexander attended the State University and received an engineering degree in 1912. After several years as a design engineer, he and a former classmate established their own engineering firm and constructed major projects across the Nation. Starting at home, they built the heating plant and powerhouse at the University of Iowa, a sewage treatment plant in Grand Rapids, Michigan, an airfield in Tuskegee, Alabama, and the Tidal Basin bridge and seawall and the Whitehurst Freeway in Washington, D.C.

Alexander received many awards during the course of his career. At the centennial celebration of the University of Iowa in 1947, he was named one of its outstanding alumni. In 1954, President Eisenhower honored him with the appointment as Territorial Governor of the Virgin Islands.

We take pride in being a part of a "Celebration Of Black History."

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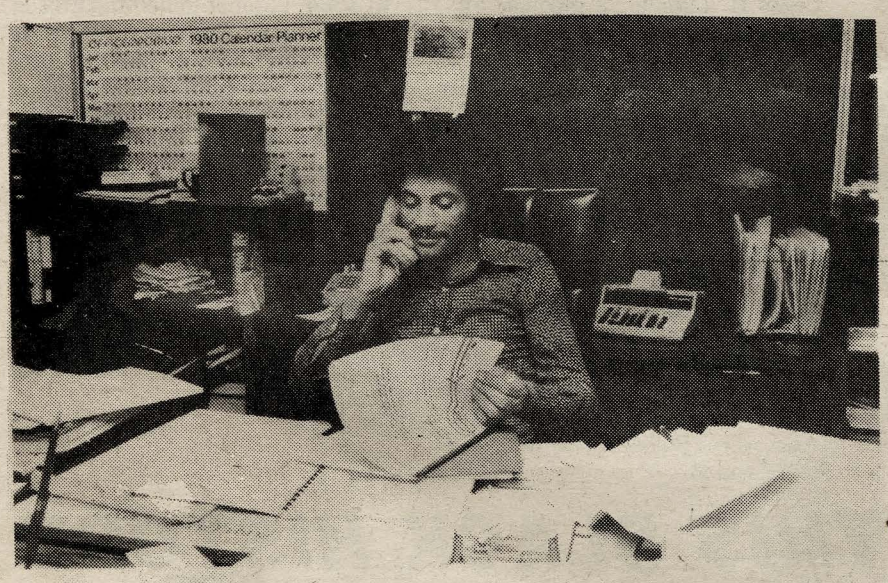
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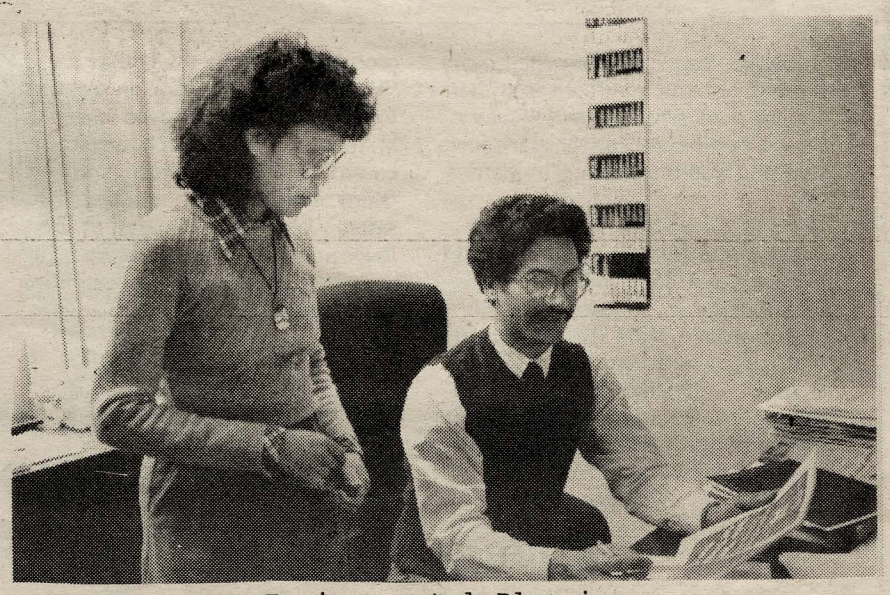
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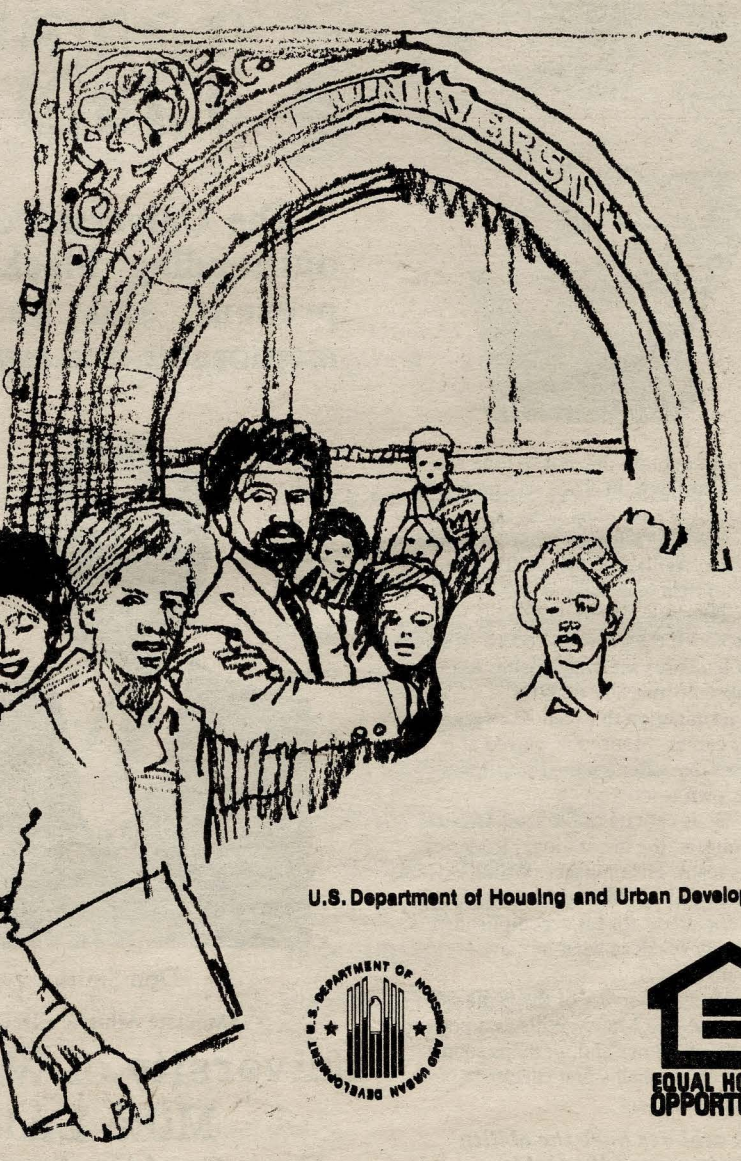
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"The Plant of Freedom upward sprung,
and spread its leaves so fresh and young –
Its blossoms now are blowing."

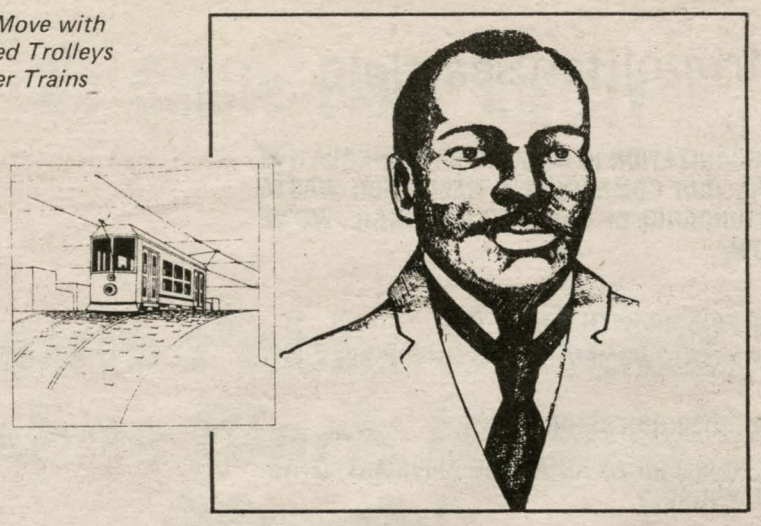
Paul L. Dunbar
1872-1906



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Granville Woods, 1856-1910

Granville Woods was awarded more than 35 patents for electrical systems and devices which created new energy techniques for the transportation and communication industries.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, Woods migrated to Missouri and worked in a variety of jobs which gave him the experience to formulate his inventions. In 1884, he secured his first patent for a furnace and boiler to produce steam heat. In the years that followed, the prolific inventor improved the telephone transmitter and developed an electric car powered by overhead wires, a grooved wheel for the trolley car, a "third rail" system for an electric locomotive, an improved airbrake system, and a telegraph system for communicating between moving trains, which contributed to railroad safety. Woods sold most of his inventions to the General Electric, Westinghouse and Bell Telephone Companies.

THIS BLACK HISTORY PRESENTED BY

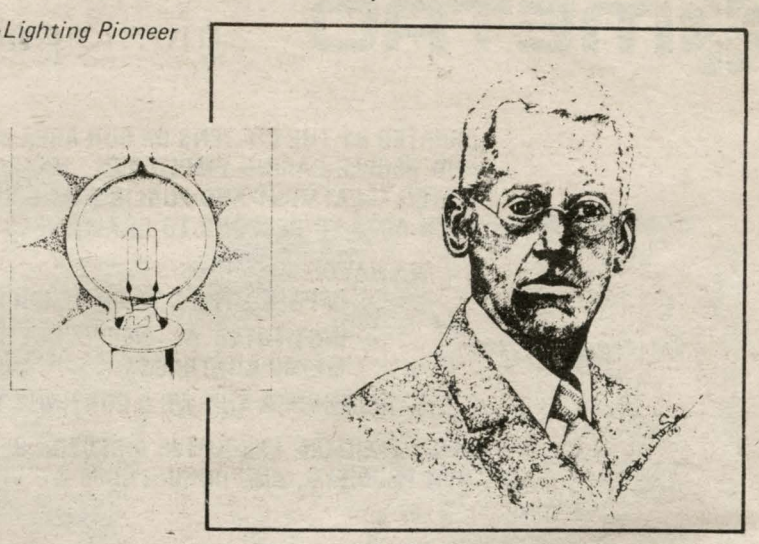
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Lewis H. Latimer, 1848-1928

Electric-Lighting Pioneer



Lewis H. Latimer, a member of Thomas Edison's research team, made outstanding contributions to the development and commercialization of the electric light.

Born in Boston, Latimer first worked as a draftsman in a patent office. He later became interested in electric lighting and began a long, productive career in the field, during which he both patented a process for making carbon filament for light bulbs and invented the bulb's threaded socket. He helped install the carbon filament lighting system in New York City, Philadelphia, Montreal and London.

In 1884, Latimer joined the Edison Electric Light Company, where he did research and, in 1890, wrote *Incandescent Electric Lighting,* a book which became a guide for lighting engineers. For many years, he served as an expert witness in court battles over Edison's patents. At Latimer's death, the Edison Pioneers, of which he was a charter member, attributed his "important inventions" to a "keen perception of the potential of the electric light and kindred industries."

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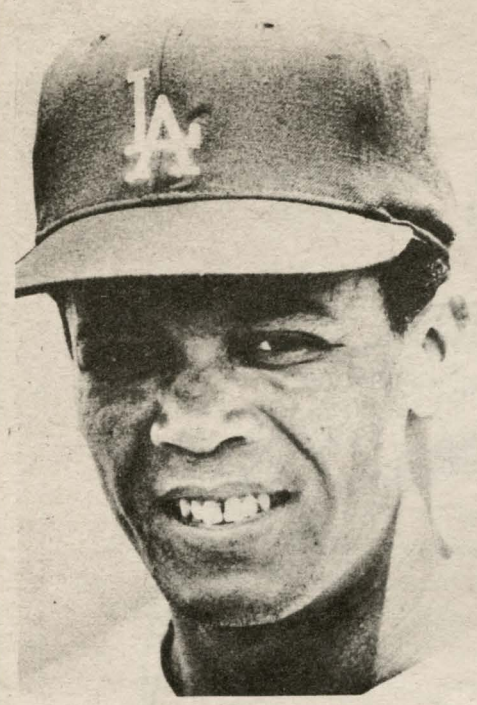
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WE SALUTE BLACK HISTORY

The University of Washington salutes the many outstanding Black athletes and administrators--present and past-who make our lives so memorable and rewarding.

MAURY WILLS
Infielder, Los Angeles Dodgers



On an autumn day not so long ago, a slender figure in a baseball uniform exhibited a blinding flash of speed. A new major league record was set, as Maury Wills stole his 104th base in a single season.

That new record, which far exceeded the previous record of 96 stolen bases set by Ty Cobb, is a supreme measure of Wills' determination to excel. Throughout his career, Maury has played at a level that often seemed to surpass his own resources.

He is captain of the Los Angeles Dodgers, the inspirational leader of his team. His manager, Walter Alston, says of him, "Maury deserves 100% of the credit for his accomplishments. He always does what he can to improve."

Many observers of the game of baseball see Maury Wills as a potential Hall-of-Famer and, perhaps soon, one of baseball's first Black field managers.

"Black athletes have the ability and have earned the right to front-office positions in sports."



Don Smith
Associate Athletic Director



Gertrude Peoples
Student-Athlete Services Coordinator

University of Washington Sports Dept.
Mike Lude Athletic Director
Don Smith Associate Athletic Director

HANK AARON
Outfielder, Atlanta Braves



A modern baseball record that few thought could ever be equaled may soon fall. Especially if the whip-like swing of Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves keeps producing home runs.

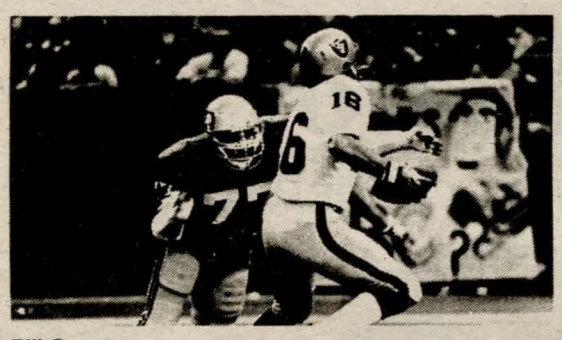
At the end of the 1971 season, Hank's lifetime home run total stood at 639—within striking distance of the all-time record of the immortal Babe Ruth.

Of course, this impending record achievement overshadows Hank Aaron's prodigious string of records: He is the leader or shares the lead in a score or more of major league and National League batting departments. His lifetime (18 years) batting average is .319. And he has been the National League's Most Valuable Player and has been selected to the N.L. All-Star squad 14 times.

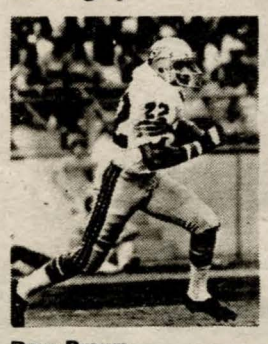
Now at the peak of his career, he is reputed to be the highest paid athlete in baseball history, having signed for $600,000 over a three-year period.

Hank Aaron also received the Lou Gehrig Award in 1970, signifying the major leaguer who best exemplifies the character and courage of Gehrig. And Aaron is presently Chairman of the Friends of Fisk Athletics for Fisk University.

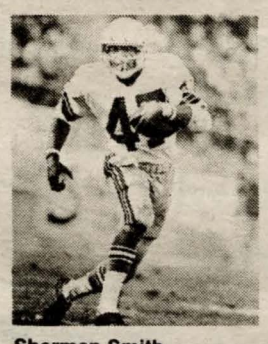
We Salute Black History

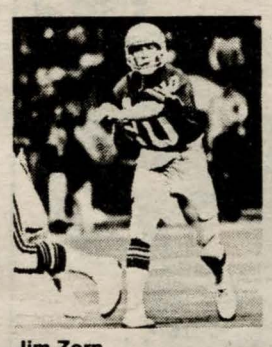

Bill Gregory

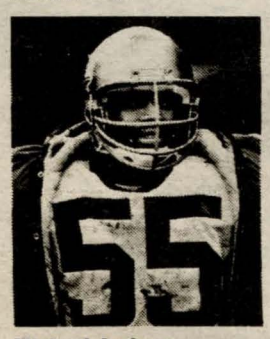

Keith Simpson

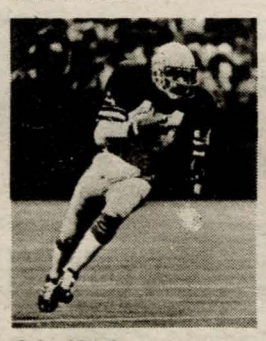

Dave Brown

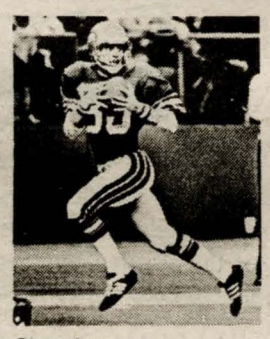

Jacob Green


Sherman Smith


Jim Zorn


Michael Jackson


John Harris


Steve Largent


Sam McCullum

Seattle Seahawks Salute The Facts and Black History Week

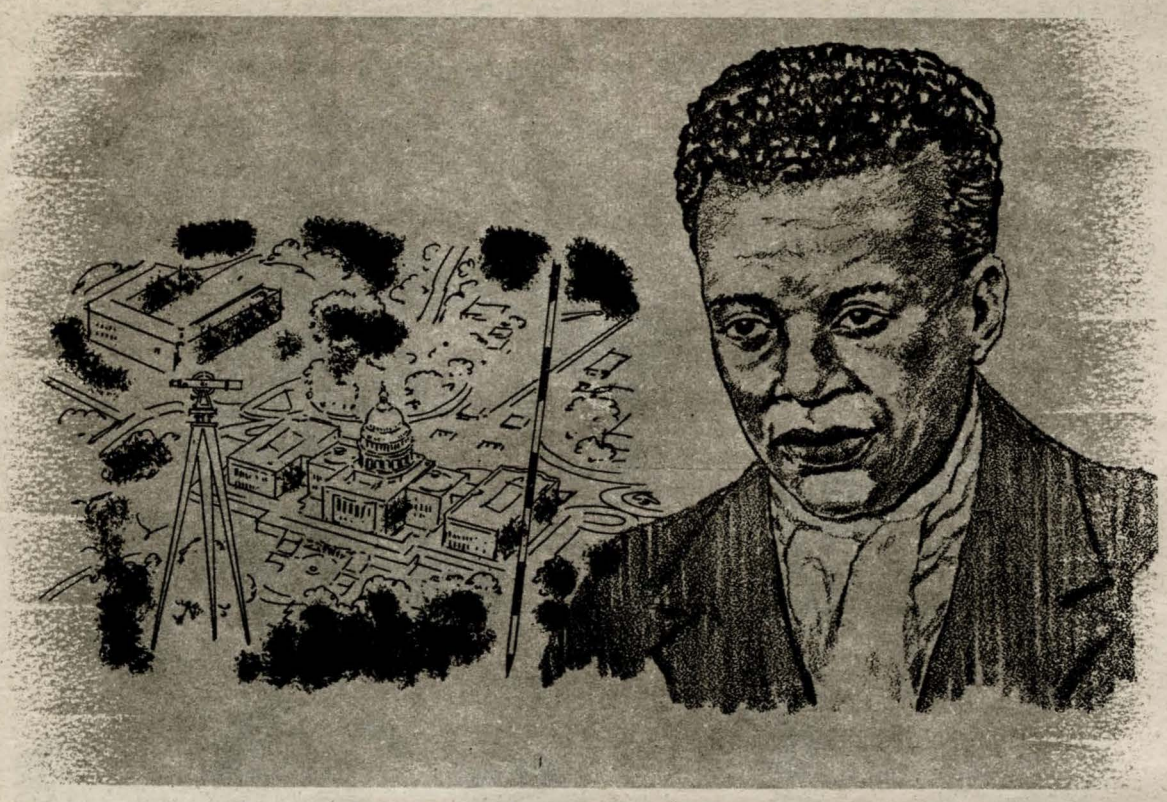
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- CLEVELAND BROWNS
- PITTSBURGH STEELERS
- NEW YORK JETS
- NEW YORK GIANTS

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BENJAMIN BANNEKER

Why did a President appoint a farmhand to survey the streets of Washington?



THE POOR FARMHAND, born in colonial Maryland in 1731, had an active mind. He liked to keep his mind busy while he worked in the field. Most of the time he amused himself by making up difficult math problems, which he then solved. Benjamin Banneker was indeed an unusual boy.

Benjamin loved to read, but he had very few books. His nearest neighbors, who were white, lent him books to read and encouraged him to study mathematics. Benjamin's interest in math led him to prepare an almanac containing the hours of sunrise and sunset, a tide table, and weather forecasts. Since few newspapers were published at this time in the 1700's, many people bought Benjamin Banneker's almanac. Banneker published his almanac regularly from 1792 to 1802.

Banneker's work in mathematics led him to an interest in astronomy, which is the study of the stars and other heavenly bodies. Using mathematics, he calculated, or figured, the positions of these bodies in the sky.

In the 1790's, the boundaries of the city of Washington, D.C. were being set. Someone was needed to survey the land and carefully lay out the streets on paper. The streets of the nation's capital were to follow a certain pattern.

Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State for President George Washington, had seen Banneker's work. He was impressed by the careful way in which Banneker handled every detail. Jefferson recommended Benjamin Banneker for the job of surveying the city, and President Washington appointed him. Banneker did his work so well that he was praised by the engineers who followed his drawings.

The streets of Washington are laid out the way they are because of a farmhand—a man with very little schooling—who had taught himself the things he needed to know.

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY

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BLACK
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In celebration of Black History Month, Operation Improvement, a non-profit community based employment and training agency, commissioned Seattle area artist Karin Edlund to design this poster. The colors represent the flag of Black Nationalism, Black for the color of the skin, Red for the blood that was shed, and Green for the land made fertile by the blood. The design is accented with prominent Black figures of achievement.

To obtain a copy of this Limited Edition Poster, send your tax deductable contribution of $3.50 to:

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820 Empire Way South
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FEBRUARY: BLACK HISTORY MONTH
by George J. FOUNDER

Dr. Carter J. Woodson, a pioneering historian, scientist, educator and astronomer, started Negro History Week in 1926.

In 1972, it was changed from Negro History Week to Afro-American (Black) Month because of the focus on the new thinking by Black Americans. It indicated a new recognition of American background and the appreciation of the Black person as an individual, a citizen and a contributor to the American scene.

In 1976, February was chosen as the month for the Afro-American (Black) History Month because it contains the birth dates of Frederick Douglass and Abrham Lincoln. The month-long observance allows for recognition of many ethnic groups, not only Black Americans, and provides more time for programs, observances and celebrations.

Blacks have always had a role in history, but only recently have Americans been made more aware. Here are a few significant historic events involving Blacks:

1375 - A legend existed among North American Indians about people coming from the land of the sun (the east) who had black skins and "curly" hair.

1526 - The first slave revolt on United States soil took place at Lake Uasquex d'Allgon, a colony of San Miguel. This settlement later became either Virginia or South Carolina.

1619 - Twenty blacks landed with the earliest Englist colonists at Jamestown, before the "Mayflower" arrived.

1791 - Benjamin Banneker, America's first Black scientist (mathematician and astronomer) of wide reputation sent Pres. Thomas Jefferson an almanac and reminded him of the incongruity of the Declaration of Independence and the holding of slaves.

1838 - Frederick Douglass, one of the greatest Americans of all times; he was an abolitionist and federal office holder.

1881 - Booker T. Washington founder, Tuskegee (Alabama) Institute, became an outstanding American educator.

1902 - Lanston Hughes was born in Joplin, Missouri. He was a caustic and keen observer of the American racial scene; a widely-quoted poet who had his first book published in 1926.

1921 - The Black National Anthem (Lift every Voice and Sing) was published and copyrigthed. Its authors were J. W. and J. Kosamond Johnson. It's three verses follows:

Lift ev'ry voice and sing, Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty; Let our rejoicing rise,
High as the list'ning skies, Let it resound loud as the rolling seas;
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod, Bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat, Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears has been watersed
We have come, treading our path thro the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past, Till now we stand at last.
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years, God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by Thy might, Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the places our God, where we met Thee
Lest our hearts; drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand, May we forever stand.
True to our God, True to our Native Land

Therefore, when you see a place of business with a name like Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center, Douglass-Truth Library, Martin Luther King School, or the Medger Evers Pool, ask yourself this question, "Who were these people and what did they contribute to American history?"

(George J. Founder, the author of this article attended an all black school in Tennessee, lived in Seattle since 1966, and works as a letter carrier for the US Postal Service. He was chairperson of the EEO Committee at the Past Office for two years. George was just promoted to Sgt 1st Class in the 174th General Support Group US Army Reserve where he serves as the Race Relations/Equal opportunity (RR/EO) Non-Commissioned Officer in charge.)

Representative Peggy Maxie First Black Legislator



The first Black woman legislator in Washington State's history says "everyone has an important responsibility in maintaining accessibility and responsiveness in our government."

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1971, Rep. Peggy Joan Maxie is serving her fifth term in the Legislature. After almost ten years of public service, Representative Maxie believes Washington's Legislature has become "significantly more open, accessible and responsive to the concerns of people at every income level."

While representing Seattle's 37th District which encompasses one of the most economically diverse areas of the state, ranging from the International District to Madrona-Magnolia and from Lake Washington to Elliott Bay, Representative Maxie encourages her constituents to remain interested and involved at all levels of the decision-making process.

At a time when major gains are systematically challenged and eroded, we must mobilize and make sure that we receive our fair share in a participatory democracy. Refuse to be manipulated by those who relish in divisive tactics to block progress. Build on your strengths and become involved with issues which affect your lives. Otherwise, whe says, our nation's two party system is in danger of disintegrating into closed, elitist societies and mere window dressing.

"If the public fails to pay attention to government, our government will soon fail to pay attention to the interest of the public," says Maxie.

In the Legislature, Maxie is a key force on government reform and has received national and international recognition for her contribution in opening up the system to public participation in legislative decision-making. While she continues to stand up for her constituents no matter who the opposition may be, she emphasizes teamwork with constituents.

Maxie played a major role in pushing for legislation leading to annual sessions of limited length and developing a professional non-partisan staff for the Legislature.

Rep. Maxie is the only woman serving on the House Rules Committee, which is considered the most powerful committee in the Legislature. She has served a chairwoman of the House Higher Education Committee and as a key member of the Judiciary, Local Government, Constitution and Elections, Ways and Means and Appropriations committees.

Born in Amarillo, Texas, Maxie has spent most of her life in Seattle, receiving her Bachelor of Arts Degree in Psychology from Seattle University and Master of Social Work Degree from the University of Washington. Her career in social work includes student and family counseling at Seattle University and three years as executive director and consultant to the Central Area Council on Alcholism. She is president of Peggy Maxie and Associates, a human resources consulting firm.

St. Martin's College, Olympia, has awarded Representative Maxie an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree. She is listed in several Who's Who publications including Who's Who in Government and the International Who's Who of Intellectuals.

As Washington's first Black woman legislator, Maxie is featured in "The Washington Story," the Seattle Public Schools Washington State History textbook.

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Mary Fields, born a slave, came to Cascade, Montana in 1884. Called "Black Mary", she was described as a six foot, tow-hundred pound, cigar-smoking, whiskey-drinking, gun-toting pioneer.

Caught in a blizzard, she almost froze to death, but fought off wolves until daybreak to save her life and cargo.

When more than 60, she got a U.S. mail route, and when the snow was too deep for horses, she would put on snow shoes and walk for miles to deliver the mail.

She met the challenges of the west with strength and courage.



Mary Fields
1832-1914

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Things You Should Know



Representative Shirley Chisholm, Democrat from New York, the first black woman to serve in Congress



Thomas Bradley, mayor of Los Angeles, at his desk in June, 1974/



On December 21, 1956, Mrs. Rosa Parks, the seamstress who refused to obey Montgomery's racial laws, proudly sits in a seat of her choice after a year of boycott integrated the city's buses/



Professor John Hope Franklin, a distinguished historian who has taught at Howard University, Brooklyn College and the University of Chicago. Dr. Franklin is the author of From Slavery to Freedom, The Militant South *and* The Emancipation Proclamation/



Martin Luther King, Jr.
people started to march on the streets, talking about the denial of their civil rights. During the 60's Black people were said to have 'leaders' who were directing their actions.

From 'by any means necessary' to 'non-violent demonstrations.'' Black people lifted their voices and cried-out for their rights. During the 60's, long hot summers were feared, as riots broke out across the United States.